

NEW YORK JOURNAL.
W. R. HEARST.
162 NASSAU STREET, NEW YORK.
WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 5, 1896.
Entered in the Post Office in New York as second-class matter.
SUBSCRIPTION RATES.
DAILY AND SUNDAY, Per Month..... 40
DAILY AND SUNDAY, Per Year..... \$4.50
DAILY, Without Sunday, Per Month..... 30
DAILY, Without Sunday, Per Year..... \$3.00
SUNDAY, Alone, Per Year..... \$1.50
Three times the above rates in all foreign countries, except Mexico and Canada.
In order to secure attention, subscribers wishing their addresses changed must give their old as well as new address.
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THE WEATHER.
Official forecasts for to-day indicate that it will be fair, with showers at night. Cooler.
The Hanna "object lesson" reached its zenith at Homestead in 1892, and there was a decided echo at the polls that year.

Up to the present time the vanquished Mr. Vanderbilt has refused to make the customary motion to make it unanimous.

Throwing a man out of work in order to throw him into the Republican ranks is a trick with a boomerangic attachment.

Pugilist Sharkey is coming East. He is accompanied by his voice and the true pugilistic instinct to use it on slight provocation.

Mark Hanna has arranged so that when he calls the roll there will be most liberal responses from the men with the bank rolls.

In deciding to manage his own campaign, Candidate Hobart shows his contempt for the old saw about the lawyer who pleads his own case.

It is becoming quite evident that Hon. Tom Watson's desire to hold office has overpowered his desire to benefit the cause he claims to be so loyal to.

It is not thought that Mr. Cleveland will go so far as to issue a proclamation ordering his office-holders to maintain a neutral position throughout the campaign.

Secretary Carlisle is too busy to make public his intentions concerning the Democratic ticket. He is organizing another family excursion on the lighthouse tender Maple.

The Cleveland astrologer who predicts the end of the world in 1900 has "don'tedly" caused Mark Hanna to conclude that, in the matter of owning a President, it is now or never.

Hon. Bourke Cockran says he cannot understand Tammany Hall. It will be recalled that this particular political organization has in the past experienced some difficulty in trying to understand Mr. Cockran.

After having taken the late Charles Sumner severely to task, under the impression it was criticizing Hon. William J. Bryan, the esteemed Chicago Tribune will doubtless be more careful in the future, and confine itself to a general application of the term "Anarchist."

Statements made voluntarily to the Journal by gentlemen in a position to be exactly cognizant of the facts disprove beyond possibility of a doubt the report that Senator Jones spoke in terms of disparagement of the Populists of the South. The Journal accepting, very unwisely, the report printed in the columns of the World as authentic, based upon it certain criticisms of the chairman of the Democratic National Committee which it believes now to be as wholly unjust as the alleged interview upon which they were predicated was lying and fraudulent.

THE CLERGY IN POLITICS.
It is to the credit of the clergy that protests from them are reaching us relative to the uncalculated and unfair denunciations of the Chicago platform by Rev. Robert MacArthur, D. D., of this city. One Baptist clergyman from Utah writes him, through the Journal: "Are you aware that at least two-thirds of the Western and Southern ministry of your own denomination will endorse by their votes that platform? In attaching to them motives that are the essence of dishonor and dishonesty, are you giving a proper answer to that divine interrogation, 'Who art thou that judgest another man's servant?'" The writer goes on to suggest how such vituperation of the West and South only irritates and provokes fierce resentment.

Another clergyman in Brooklyn writes: "On the silver question, can a man not think, speak and act, at least conscientiously, in opposition to Dr. MacArthur's private views without being an Anarchist and a traitor, as he very strongly implies? Does this eminent man believe that it is honest, useful and patriotic to contract a debt specifically by law the coin this debt payable in, and then pass a law that shall be retroactive in its force and operation, declaring that the debtor shall pay in money enhanced, say, 90 per cent in value?"

Certainly there is enough of force in the argument for the Chicago platform, and enough of manhood in the

millions who are honestly convinced by them, to render it impossible for any New York clergyman to describe the one as anarchy and the rest Anarchists. To attempt to do so only weakens the hold of the Church on the hearts of the people, and betrays great lack of economic education and judicial, Christian temper on the part of the clergyman making the effort.

MR. ROCKEFELLER'S OBJECT LESSON.

The Rockefeller iron mines in the Gogebic Range of Michigan have shut down again—on account of the agitation of the silver question, the managers explain. The Gogebic mines are always shutting down for some political reason. A few years ago it was the agitation of the tariff question by the meddlesome Democrats that made the trouble. The New York Times did good service at that time in exposing this humbug. It published pages of descriptions of the iron mining industry of the lake region, showing that the competition of the surface deposits of the Mesaba Range of Minnesota, from which the ore could be scooped up with steam shovels at a nominal cost, was the real cause of the depression in the deep workings of the Gogebic. Now the Times has forgotten all its former investigations on this subject, and publishes the tale about the disastrous effects of the silver controversy with solemn approval. The Evening Post, too, which always remained unmoved when the lachrymose Gogebic mine owners were lamenting the miseries of free trade, now turns a sympathetic ear to their plaints about the currency, and observes gloomily that "the cessation of mining in the Gogebic Range in Michigan is a deplorable incident of the free silver campaign."

Mr. Rockefeller appears now to have gained possession of both the Mesaba and the Gogebic deposits. It is natural, as the Post foresees will be asserted by "unprincipled demagogues," that he should wish to try his hand at a political object lesson. It is also eminently characteristic that he should make his object lesson profitable to himself. If he owns two mining ranges, from one of which he can scrape out all the ore he wants with steam shovels at four cents a ton, as the Times says he can at Mesaba, while he must hoist it from shafts on the other at two or three dollars, he might reasonably be expected to shut down the more expensive workings. And what more natural than that he should break the shock gently to his discharged workmen, and do himself a good turn as a financier at the same time, by representing the stoppage as the deplorable result of the silver agitation? Mr. Rockefeller did not acquire his modest competence by letting such chances go by.

A CRIME AGAINST CHILDHOOD.

How as enlightened a city as New York professes to be can become the maker of criminals and have its action indorsed by one of its Commissioners of Education passes comprehension. Mr. Jacob Rits, in Monday's Post, well ventilates the shameful situation. New York City actually confines its school truants, who, at the start, are not necessarily bad boys, with convicted criminals, with boys who have committed assault, burglary, robbery and other serious crimes. All these various classes "live together in one large family," being classified only according to height, and of necessity the criminals contaminate the more innocent of the truants.

Such conditions have elsewhere been recognized as so dangerous and barbarous that the courts have often refused to sentence truants until public sentiment has enforced separate truant schools, as in Massachusetts, totally apart from all "asylums" or "reformatories" for young criminals.

Because of this natural sentiment it has been found impossible in many States to enforce compulsory education at all. We must have separate truant schools, where truants shall be detained as long as may prove necessary, under the best of educational discipline, manual and moral as well as mental. Why cannot New York follow in the wake of the States that have made a success of these vitally important compulsory educational laws?

The city of New York has no right to contaminate her boys as she does. She becomes thereby a deliberate partner in crime. What sort of civilization is it that puts 202 truants in one year into a juvenile asylum with 42 thieves and 19 classed as "bad" boys, in addition to many more of the same character already there? This city's educational system evidently needs a good deal more shaking up than it has yet received.

THE FIRST STRAWS.

Two significant indicators of public opinion have come drifting down the political current since the Chicago Convention. One of them, which may fairly be called a straw, was yesterday's election in Brunswick, Maryland. The other, which more resembled a log, was the Alabama election on Monday. Maryland is usually a Democratic with hard times and the Cleveland Administration, in 1894 the Republicans carried it. Even in the best of Democratic years, however, it has always had Republican towns. Brunswick has been

such a town, in a Republican county. Yesterday the Democrats carried it on national issues, almost every voter wearing either a Bryan or a McKinley button. If they had merely recovered their own lost ground, in a traditionally sound money State like Maryland, with every Democratic daily in its metropolis against them, they would have had cause for encouragement, but when they captured a stronghold of the enemy they made it evident that the Democracy had regained more than its old vigor, even where it was supposed to be weakest.

The result in Alabama makes it evident that the area of debatable ground in the Union will have to be materially curtailed. There is once more a Solid South. The inroads of the past six years on the Southern Democracy have been checked. In November the Populists will help the Democrats against the Republicans. Where will Mr. Hanna and his candidate be then?

It is a pity that there is to be no straw in the West, the real battle ground of the campaign, before the general election. Next month Vermont and Maine will tell us in some degree the drift of opinion in the East. In these States Democratic victory is not to be expected, but the best observers will be surprised if the set of the tide does not prove to be the same on the North Atlantic coast as by the Gulf and the Chesapeake.

The bids for furnishing ordnance supplies for coast defence have been opened with generally satisfactory results. Apparently the progress of our fortifications will not be checked by any difficulty in obtaining their armament. The bids for gun carriages are so numerous and are at such varying rates as to indicate genuine competition. It is significant that by far the lowest offer for constructing ten-inch disappearing gun carriages, with one exception, comes from Minnesota. If the seacoast establishments are to have a monopoly of shipbuilding, the interior proposes to have a hand in the work of coast defence. The bids for forgings for heavy guns are more peculiar, and convey the impression of collusion. The Bethlehem and Midvale companies are the only bidders. The Bethlehem makes the better offer on ten-inch forgings and the Midvale on twelve-inch. The Bethlehem makes the only reasonable tender for sixteen-inch. For mortar forgings Bethlehem is the lowest bidder, and for completing mortars the only one, while the Builders' Iron Foundry has the field to itself in the bids for finishing and assembling mortars. It is an interesting coincidence that the various establishments should have happened to arrange their bids in such a way as to secure such an even distribution of the work.

With the agility of a parrot the Tribune follows the Sun in utilizing John Y. McKane in its tirades against the Chicago platform. Since McKane has been dragged into public gaze it is not out of place to recall the fact that he is a Democrat who violated the election laws; that he was prosecuted by Democratic officials; that he was tried before a Democratic Judge, and that after he was convicted a Democratic Governor refused to pardon him. When compared with the case of the men who perpetrated the "Blocks-of-Five" election frauds in Indiana, in 1888, the showing is not one to which a Republican organ can "point with pride." In the Indiana case the offenders were protected by the outrageous decisions of a Republican Federal Judge, and this judge was promoted for his partisan zeal by a Republican President.

The talk of the generosity of the banks in coming forward with offers to assist the Treasury at this time is highly humorous. The so-called generosity is politics pure and simple. It is also a measure of self-protection. Another bond issue between now and November, whatever the cause, would hopelessly demolish the Republican party, for the time being at least. It would utterly put to rout the gold men and destroy the cause for which so many of the banks are working. Therefore the loan to the Treasury at this time is not inspired by generosity or patriotism, but by a weak-kneed fright that another bond issue might be precipitated. Should such be the case, the Democrats would not require any other campaign document.

Mr. J. Pierpont Morgan was drawn as a Grand Juror on Monday. Other gentlemen who were in a similar predicament, and who desired to evade their duty, went to court and made excuse. Mr. Morgan calmly ignored his summons as a matter too trivial to waste his attention upon. The idea that he could be expected to perform the duties of a plain American citizen did not strike him as serious. There have been courts, however, that would have made the seriousness of it apparent, at the expense of a few days in jail.

Mr. Bourke Cockran remarks that the Northern States are the only ones in which it is practicable to hold free elections. It will hardly be alleged by anybody that elections in the South are less free, now that the Democracy has been split by the financial issue, than they were when the whole section was solidified by the race question. At that time Mr. Cockran was an enthusiastic Democrat. Did he think free elections of no importance then?

Those Democrats who meet and confer with Mark Hanna should at once change their political designations. How would "Hannites" do?

HOW CAN THEY POSSIBLY BEAT BRYAN

It has been said that the political figures may as well give up their calculations this year, as the election is one in which the issues are novel, party lines broken and new deals made in the game of politics.

While this is in a measure true the conclusion reached is incorrect. Except in a few States the Democracy is as powerful as ever, and in some parts of the country, where it has formerly for years had barely a standing, its strength has greatly increased. The marked enthusiasm of the large majority of the Democratic National Convention means something. It indicates a Democratic revival in the West and South. The Populist power is shown by the election of 1892 and 1894. Its union on the Democratic candidate is just so much solid gain. If the bolting Democrats should put a third candidate into the field, its only effect would be to draw to the ballot box the few Democrats who, dissatisfied with the action at Chicago, but not prepared to swallow protection, plutocracy and paternalism in McKinley, might otherwise remain away from the polls.

If no third candidate should be in the field, some disaffected Democrats might vote for McKinley, but quite as many would vote with their party rather than lose their votes. Hence there is good ground now for an intelligent judgment on the outlook, based on former votes and the ascertained strength of parties.

The questions that present themselves in considering the chances of success are:

(1) Have the Populists lost or gained strength since the election of 1892?

(2) Will the Populist support of the Democratic candidate for President, William J. Bryan, be general?

(3) Will the defection from the Democratic party caused by the action of the Chicago Convention be great enough to offset the increase of strength gained from the Populist vote?

(1) ARE THE POPULISTS GROWING?

The total popular vote in 1892 was as follows:

Democratic.....5,556,918
Republican.....5,176,108
Populist.....1,041,028

The Democratic and Populist vote combined was 6,597,946, or 1,421,838 in excess of the Republican vote.

The total Populist vote in 1894 was 1,303,452, or 322,424 larger than in 1892.

In view of the large Populist vote it is significant that the Democratic vote in 1892 showed an increase of 18,685 over the vote of 1888, while the Republican vote decreased 294,108 from the vote at the election of four years previous.

In the States which will be the battle ground of the election the increase or decrease of the Populist vote in 1894, as compared with 1892, is as follows:

	In 1892.	In 1894.	Inc.	Dec.
California.....	25,352	51,301	25,952	.....
Colorado.....	53,584	82,111	28,527	.....
Idaho.....	10,520	7,121	.....	3,395
Illinois.....	22,207	59,793	37,586	.....
Indiana.....	22,208	29,358	7,150	.....
Iowa.....	20,595	32,118	11,523	.....
Kansas (1895).....	163,111	118,329	.....	44,782
Michigan.....	19,892	30,012	10,120	.....
Minnesota.....	29,313	87,931	58,618	.....
Montana.....	7,334	15,240	7,906	.....
Nebraska.....	83,134	97,815	14,681	.....
Nevada.....	7,264	5,523	.....	1,741
North Dakota.....	17,700	9,354	.....	8,346
Ohio (1895).....	14,850	52,675	37,825	.....
Oregon.....	26,965	26,033	.....	932
South Dakota.....	26,544	26,568	24	.....
Washington.....	19,165	25,140	5,975	.....
West Virginia.....	4,166	Fusion.....	.....	.....
Wisconsin.....	9,909	25,604	15,695	.....
Wyoming.....	7,722	2,176	.....	5,546

These figures do not correctly show in all cases the actual Populist increase or decrease. In Colorado, for instance, the Populist vote of 1892 shows the fusion Democratic and Populist vote. In 1894 (the Congressional election) the Democrats had no candidate, and divided their votes between the Republicans and Populists. In Idaho the Democratic and Populist votes were bunched together in 1892 and separated in 1894. The Kansas vote of 1892 shows the combined Democratic and Populist vote, while in 1895 they were divided.

In Nebraska in 1892 there was a bitter fight among the Democrats over the question of fusion on the Populist electoral ticket, the local Democratic leaders fearing they might lose their power in their organization if fusion prevailed. The combination was defeated, but the Democratic vote, which had been 80,552 in 1888 and 171,381 in 1890, dwindled down to 24,043. In 1894, on a union with the Populists on Governor, it was 97,815, and 6,985 votes were cast for a silver Democratic candidate. The Democratic-Populist Governor carried the State.

In North Dakota the Democratic and Populist votes were counted together as Populists in 1892, and separately in 1894.

In Nevada in 1894 the vote of 5,523 was cast for Governor Jones, the silver candidate. Seven hundred and eleven votes were cast for a Populist.

In arriving at the total Populist vote of 1,303,452 in 1894, some Democratic votes are therefore included in cases where Democrats supported Populist candidates. But this is offset by the fact that in North Carolina, where the Republicans fused with the Populists in electing a Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, and in other States where the Republicans combined with the Populists in electing Judges and Congressmen, the votes were counted as Republican and no enumeration was made of the Pop-

Figure It Out For Yourself and See What Chance McKinley Will Have in the Electoral College.

ulst votes. Hence the total of 1,303,452 is as nearly accurate as possible.

The extent and enthusiasm of the last St. Louis convention as well as the proof given by these figures show that the Populist strength has not diminished since its large vote of 1892.

(2) WILL THE POPULIST SUPPORT OF BRYAN BE GENERAL?

It is as ridiculous to suppose that the Populists will not support Bryan as it was to imagine that the Chicago Democratic Convention would not avail itself of its ample majority to make good its two-thirds vote, to lay down a platform in accordance with its own views and to select its own standard bearer, or as it was to predict that the St. Louis Populist Convention would throw away its chances of success and nominate a candidate who could not be elected in preference to a candidate with a good prospect of success.

From the first the Populist Convention was in favor of Bryan's nomination, but its members desired to act in a manner that would preserve their own organization intact and not merge it in the Democratic organization. The Texans were more earnest than others on this point, because of their great strength in their State and the much larger strength of the Democracy. But with them, as with all, the talk of a "middle-of-the-road" candidate for the Presidency was as nonsensical as the talk of a "side ditch" bolt from the action of the convention is now.

The nomination of an independent Populist candidate for Vice-President accomplishes all the so-called "middle of the road" delegates wanted. It preserves the identity of the party, and, instead of injuriously affecting the President's vote, will serve to increase it.

The last vote in Texas for Governor was, in round numbers: Democratic, 242,000; Populist, 100,000, and Republican, 85,000. A Populist bolt in Texas would mean the cutting down of the Populist vote 30 per cent and the consequent increase of the Democratic vote.

With the Democratic vote in the West strengthened and increased by free silver, a straight Populist nominee for President would only lose the Populists the four States they carried with Democratic help in 1892—Colorado, Idaho, Kansas and Nevada.

(3) WILL THE DEFECTION OF THE GOLD DEMOCRATS DEFEAT BRYAN?

In considering the amount of danger to the Chicago ticket from the disaffection of the gold Democrats, it is important to remember that such disaffection is serious in

26,003 plurality, would have given them a plurality of 40,200.

Indiana's Democratic plurality of 7,125 would have been increased to 29,333.

Iowa's Republican plurality of 22,965 would have been reduced to 2,370.

Michigan's Republican plurality of 20,412 would have dwindled to 520.

Minnesota's Republican plurality of 21,903 would have been changed to a plurality of 7,410 against the Republicans.

Montana, instead of giving 1,270 plurality for the Republicans, would have given a plurality of 6,064 for the Democrats.

Nebraska's Republican plurality of 4,003 over the Populists would have given a plurality of 20,850 against the Republican ticket.

Ohio would have reversed the Republican plurality of 1,072 to a plurality of 33,778 for the other side.

Oregon, which gave a mixed vote, showing a small plurality for the Republicans, would have given a plurality of 6,206 against Harrison.

South Dakota's plurality of 8,344 for the Republicans would have changed to 737 against them.

Washington's Republican plurality of 6,058 would have been wiped out and a Democratic and Populist plurality of 12,597 would have turned the State to the other side.

West Virginia's Democratic plurality of 4,174 would have been increased to 8,340.

Wisconsin's Democratic plurality of 6,544 would have swelled to 16,453.

Wyoming, which gave Harrison 732 plurality, would have doled out to him only 202.

Allowing to the Chicago Democratic candidate only the States that are believed to be certain for him, whatever the gold Democrats may do, the following is the list of DEMOCRATIC STATES.

Electoral Vote.	
Alabama.....	11
Arkansas.....	8
Florida.....	4
Georgia.....	13
Kentucky.....	13
Louisiana.....	8
Marland.....	8
Mississippi.....	9
Missouri.....	17
North Carolina.....	11
South Carolina.....	9
Tennessee.....	12
Texas.....	15
Utah.....	3
Virginia.....	12

THE REPUBLICAN STATES.

Electoral Vote.	
California.....	20
Delaware.....	3
Illinois.....	24
Indiana.....	15
Minnesota.....	9
Montana.....	3
Nebraska.....	8
North Dakota.....	3
Oregon.....	4
South Dakota.....	4
Washington.....	4
West Virginia.....	4

THE REPUBLICAN FORECAST.

Assured Democratic.....153
Populist States of 1892.....20
California.....20
Delaware.....3
Illinois.....24
Indiana.....15
Minnesota.....9
Montana.....3
Nebraska.....8
North Dakota.....3
Oregon.....4
South Dakota.....4
Washington.....4
West Virginia.....4

THE REPUBLICAN FORECAST.

Covered Republican.....143
Iowa.....13
Michigan.....14
Wisconsin.....12

THE REPUBLICAN FORECAST.

Total.....265
Electoral vote for Bryan.....265
For McKinley.....182

Electoral majority for Bryan.....83

COULD WIN WITHOUT ILLINOIS AND INDIANA.

The Republicans, with considerable clamor, but without any apparent reason, claim Illinois and Indiana together 39 electoral votes. But conceding them, these two States would not give them enough votes to elect McKinley. They cannot claim any other States without denying that there is anything at all in the movement that has swept over the West and South, refusing to believe that the Democratic party is stronger with over one million three hundred thousand Populists voting for their candidate than with their voting against him, or trusting to the forlorn hope that some Southern State will turn over to the party of high tariff to foster trusts and monopolies and Force bills to re-establish carpet-bag rule and negro supremacy over the South.

The concession of Illinois and Indiana to the Republicans would make the following result:

Republican Probable States.....182

Illinois.....24
Indiana.....15

Or, in accordance with other Republican figures and claims, this result might be foretold:

States probably Republican.....182

Delaware.....3
Indiana.....15
North Carolina.....11
Louisiana.....8

Still not enough to elect McKinley.

IS NEW YORK SURE FOR MCKINLEY.

On the other hand it is seriously questioned whether New York, with its deadly Republican local bend and a Democracy growing in enthusiasm for Bryan, whose only crimes appear to be his youth and his eloquence, will be found in the Republican column. Many Democrats deny that Ohio can be safely counted for McKinley, while every man with a knowledge of politics can judge whether it will not be more probable that Iowa, Michigan and Wisconsin will be found rolling on to the Democratic shore on the great Western tidal wave, than that Delaware, Illinois, Indiana, Nebraska, North Carolina, Oregon or Louisiana will range themselves in the Republican column.

In 1895 Utah's vote for Governor was: Wells, Republican, 20,833; Calne, Democrat, 18,519; Lawrence, Populist, 2,831. For Congressmen last year the vote was: Allen, Republican, 20,663; Roberts, Democrat, 10,999; Hogan, Populist, 1,150. The Democrat and Populist vote together was therefore 233 greater than the Republican vote.

The Utah Republican platform of 1895 said: "Irrespective of any foreign nation, we demand the remonetization and free and unlimited coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1, and we pledge the Republican party of Utah to work for the accomplishment of that purpose."

The Utah Democratic platform of last year said: "We declare ourselves in favor of the immediate restoration of the free and unlimited coinage of gold and silver at the present legal ratio of 16 to 1, as such coinage existed prior to 1873, without waiting for the aid or consent of any other nation."

When Senator Teller led the bolt from the Republican St. Louis Convention on the adoption of the gold standard resolution, more than one-half of the Utah Republican delegation went out with him.

Under these facts, may not Utah be properly claimed for Bryan in November?

Where Will the Unplaced States Go?

Of the unplaced States, where ought California to go? In 1892 its electoral vote was given to Cleveland by 144 plurality.

The combined Democratic and Populist vote was 25,400 over the Republicans. In 1894 the Democratic Governor was elected by 1,206 plurality and the Democratic and Populist votes combined had a plurality of 32,510 over the Republicans. It is a significant fact that much dissatisfaction prevailed, and while the Democratic Governor was elected the other State officers went to the Republicans. Lewis H. Brown was chosen Secretary of State by 40,000 plurality, yet even for that office the Democratic and Populist votes combined were 9,626 larger than the Republican vote. The figures were for Brown, Republican, 126,351; for Maddox, Democrat, 86,443; for McGlynn, Populist, 48,734.

Delaware has gone Democratic seven times since 1876 and Republican once. Illinois, Indiana, Iowa and Michigan have in them some Democratic disaffection. Judgment, based on ascertained facts, would be justified in placing Illinois, Indiana and Wisconsin in the Bryan column. There is certainly better ground for believing they will maintain their combined Democratic and Populist pluralities under the impetus of union and the promise of victory than for supposing they will reverse their record and give Republican pluralities. Wisconsin is probably the most doubtful of the three and may be conceded with Iowa and Michigan to McKinley in estimating the probabilities.

The rest of the unplaced States are on the crest of the great Western tidal wave

of the free silver movement, and are believed to be prepared to sweep away all opposition to Bryan. Minnesota, Montana, Nebraska, North and South Dakota, Oregon, Washington and West Virginia are all counted on to give the Chicago candidate their electoral votes.

They are placed in the Democratic column for good and convincing reasons.

Minnesota—Because the Democratic and Populist vote of 1892, with both those parties harmonious and dissatisfied, was 7,410 larger than the Republican vote.

Montana—Because without the prestige of union and free silver coinage the Democratic and Populist vote combined was 6,064 larger than the Republican vote in 1892 for President, 2,450 larger in the Congressional election of 1894 and 7,257 larger in the last election for Governor.

Nebraska—Because the combined vote was 20,850 larger than the Republican vote in 1892, 10,187 larger in 1894 for Governor, and 19,614 larger last year on Supreme Court Judge.

North Dakota—Because fusion without the prestige of a solid union defeated the Republicans for Governor in 1892 by 1,729 plurality.

South Dakota—Because the Democrats and Populists together had a plurality over the Republicans in 1892 under adverse circumstances that kept Democrats from the polls, and reduced their vote more than 60 per cent.

Washington—Because it has shown large Democratic and Populist pluralities over the Republicans in 1892 and all subsequent elections.

West Virginia—Because its straight Democrats gave Cleveland a plurality, because all its State officers and judiciary are Democrats, and because in elect elections only one has been Republican in its result.